

**APPENDIX D: TREATY OF OLYMPIA**

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# TREATY WITH THE QUINAIALT, ETC., 1855.

Stolameta, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Ash-ka-wish, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Tamayeeshotote, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Pasqual, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Qua-loah-kin, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Wamso-kui, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Wiska Ka, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Quaino-sath, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Cho-lo-tha, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Cha-ya-tama, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Wetone-yath, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Wa-ya-lo-choi-wit, his x mark.	[L. s.]
We-ya-lo-cho-wit, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Flitch Kui Kui, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Yoka-nolth, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Walcha Kaa, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Wacha-ka-polie, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Watch-tia, his x mark.	[L. s.]
Kon-ae, his x mark.	[L. s.]	Enise, his x mark.	[L. s.]

Signed in presence of—

Wm. C. McKay, secretary of treaty, O. T.  
 R. B. Thompson, Indian agent.  
 R. B. Metcalfe, Indian sub-agent.  
 C. Mesporita.  
 John Flett, interpreter.  
 Dominick Jondron, his x mark, interpreter.  
 Mathew Dofa, his x mark, interpreter.

# TREATY WITH THE QUINAIALT, ETC., 1855.

*Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the different tribes and bands of the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, on the part of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized thereto by them.*

July 1, 1855.  
 Jan. 25, 1856.

12 Stat., 971.  
 Ratified Mar. 3, 1856.  
 Proclaimed Apr. 11, 1856.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes and bands hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the southwest corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe of Indians to the United States, and running easterly with and along the southern boundary of the said Makah tribe to the middle of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the Chehalis and Quinaiatl Rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning.

Surrender of lands to the United States.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE 2. There shall, however, be reserved, for the use and occupation of the tribes and bands aforesaid, a tract or tracts of land sufficient for their wants within the Territory of Washington, to be selected by the President of the United States, and hereafter surveyed or located and set apart for their exclusive use, and no white man shall be permitted to reside thereon without permission of the tribe and of the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent. And the said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if the means are furnished them. In the meantime it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any lands not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any lands claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant. If necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through said reservation, on compensation being made for any damage sustained thereby.

Reservation within the Territory of Washington.

Whites not to reside thereon, unless, etc.

Indians agree to move and settle there.

Roads may be made.

ARTICLE 3. The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations is secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing the same; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on all open and unclaimed lands. *Provided, however, That they shall not take*

Rights and privileges secured to the Indians.

	shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens; and provided, also, that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breeding, and keep up and confine the stallions themselves.
Payment by the United States.	ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the next two years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, one thousand six hundred dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand three hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, one thousand dollars each year; and for the next five years, seven hundred dollars each year. All of which sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians under the directions of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, determine at his discretion upon what beneficial objects to expend the same; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.
How to be applied.	
Appropriation for removal, for clearing and fencing lands, etc.	ARTICLE 5. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon such reservation as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.
Indians may be removed from the reservation, etc.	ARTICLE 6. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted by it, remove them from said reservation or reservations to such other suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands, in which latter case the annuities, payable to the consolidated tribes respectively, shall also be consolidated; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands to be reserved, or of such other lands as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indians, and which they shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment made accordingly therefor.
Tribe annuities may be consolidated.	
Annuities of tribes not to pay debts of individuals.	ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.
Tribes to preserve friendly relations, etc.	ARTICLE 8. The said tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens; and should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as is prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes and bands agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them to the authorities for trial.
To pay for depredations. Not to make war, except, etc.	
Town-render-offend-ers.	

TREATY WITH THE QUINAIULT, ETC., 1855.

ARTICLE 9. The above tribes and bands are desirous to exclude from their reservations the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservations, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

Annuities to be withheld from those drinking, etc., ardent spirits.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for a period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to the children of the said tribes and bands in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide the said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, and also to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for a term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, who shall furnish medicines and advice to their sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of the said school, shops, employees, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from their annuities.

United States to establish agricultural schools, etc.

To employ mechanic, etc., a physician, etc.

ARTICLE 11. The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

The tribes are to free all slaves and not to acquire others.

ARTICLE 12. The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside on their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

Not to trade out of the United States. Foreign Indians not to reside on reservation.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

When treaty to take effect.

In testimony whereof, the said Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid tribes and bands of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Olympia, January 25, 1855, and on the Qui-nai-elt River, July 1, 1855.

Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs.

Tah-ho-lah, Head Chief Qui-nite'l tribe, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Hay-nee-si-oc, his x mark.	[L. a.]
How-yat'l, Head Chief Quill-ley-yute tribe, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Hoo-e-yat'lee, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Kal-lape, Sub-chief Quill-ley-hutes, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Quill-le-se-mah, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Tah-ah-ha-wh't'l, Sub-chief Quill-ley-hutes, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Qua-late-kaim, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Lay-le-whash-er, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Yah-le-hum, his x mark.	[L. a.]
E-mah-lah-cup, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Je-tah-let-shin, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Ash-chak-a-wick, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Ma-ta-s-ha, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Ay-a-quan, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Wah-kee-nah, Sub-chief Qui-nite'l tribe, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Yats-see-o-kop, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Yer-ay-lat'l, Sub-chief, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Karta-so-pe-ah, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Silley-mark'l, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Quat-a-de-to'l, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Cher-lark-tin, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Now-ah-lam, his x mark.	[L. a.]	How-yat'l, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Cla-kish-ka, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Kne-she-guarts, Sub-chief, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Kler-way-er-hun, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Klay-sumeta, his x mark.	[L. a.]
Quar-ter-het'l, his x mark.	[L. a.]	Kape, his x mark.	[L. a.]
		Hay-et-lite'l, or John, his x mark.	[L. a.]

Executed in the presence of us; the words "or tracts," in the II. article, and "next," in the IV. article, being interlined prior to execution.

M. T. Simmons, special Indian agent.

H. A. Goldsborough, commissary.

ac.

B. F. Shaw, interpreter.

James Tilton, surveyor-general Washington Territory.

F. Kennedy.

J. Y. Miller.

H. D. Cock.

# TREATY WITH THE MAKAH, 1855.

Jan. 21, 1855.

12 Stat. 839.  
Ratified Mar. 2, 1856.  
Proclaimed Apr. 12,  
1856.

*Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Neah Bay, in the Territory of Washington, this thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the several villages of the Makah tribe of Indians, viz: Neah Waatch, Tsoo-Yess, and Osett, occupying the country around Cape Classett or Flattery, on behalf of the said tribe and duly authorized by the same.*

Surrender of lands  
to the United States.

Boundaries.

Reservation.  
Boundaries.

Whites not to reside  
thereon unless, etc.

Roads may be made.

Other friendly  
bands may be placed  
thereon.

Indians to settle on  
reservation within a  
year.

Rights and priv-  
ileges secured to In-  
dians.

Proviso.

Payments by the  
United States.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribe hereby cedes, relinquishes, and conveys to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by it, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the mouth of the Oke-ho River, on the Straits of Fuca; thence running westwardly with said straits to Cape Classett or Flattery; thence southwardly along the coast to Osett, or the Lower Cape Flattery; thence eastwardly along the line of lands occupied by the Kwe-déh-tut or Kwill-eh-yute tribe of Indians, to the summit of the coast-range of mountains, and thence northwardly along the line of lands lately ceded to the United States by the Sp'Klallam tribe to the place of beginning, including all the islands lying off the same on the straits and coast.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved for the present use and occupation of the said tribe the following tract of land, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classett or Flattery, to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said cape, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning; which said tract shall be set apart, and so far as necessary surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white man be permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the said tribe and of the superintendent or agent; but if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation, the Indians being compensated for any damage thereby done them. It is, however, understood that should the President of the United States hereafter see fit to place upon the said reservation any other friendly tribe or band to occupy the same in common with those above mentioned, he shall be at liberty to do so.

ARTICLE 3. The said tribe agrees to remove to and settle upon the said reservation, if required so to do, within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any land not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any land claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner.

ARTICLE 4. The right of taking fish and of whaling or sealing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: *Provided, however,* That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the above cession the United States agree to pay to the said tribe the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: During the first year after the ratification hereof, three thousand dollars; for the next two years, twenty-

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five hundred dollars each year; for the next three years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand five hundred dollars each year; and for the next ten years, one thousand dollars each year; all which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine at his discretion upon what beneficial objects to expend the same. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.

How to be applied.

ARTICLE 6. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservation, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of three thousand dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve. And any substantial improvements heretofore made by any individual Indian, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President and payment made therefor accordingly.

Appropriation for removal and for clearing and fencing land, etc.

ARTICLE 7. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of said Indians be promoted thereby, remove them from said reservation to such suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole, or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate thereon as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be practicable.

Indians may be removed from the reservation.

Tribes may be consolidated.

Art. 6, p. 612.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the aforesaid tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Annuities of tribe not to pay individual debts. Indians to preserve friendly relations.

ARTICLE 9. The said Indians acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and they pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agent for decision and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribe agrees not to shelter or conceal offenders against the United States, but to deliver up the same for trial by the authorities.

To pay for depredations.

Not to make war, except.

To surrender offenders.

ARTICLE 10. The above tribe is desirous to exclude from its reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent its people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging thereto who shall be guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

Annuities to be withheld from those drinking ardent spirits.

ARTICLE 11. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget's Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for the period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to children of the said tribe in common with those of the other tribes of said district and to

United States to establish an agricultural, etc., school for the Indians; to provide tools and employ mechanics, etc.

TREATY WITH THE MAKAH, 1855.

provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools and employ a blacksmith, carpenter and farmer for the like term to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. *Provided, however,* That should it be deemed expedient a separate school may be established for the benefit of said tribe and such others as may be associated with it, and the like persons employed for the same purposes at some other suitable place. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, or at such other school should one be established, who shall furnish medicine and advice to the sick, and shall vaccinate them: the expenses of the said school, shops, persons employed, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States and not deducted from the annuities.

A physician, etc.

The tribe is to free all slaves and not to acquire others.

Not to trade out of the United States.

Foreign Indians not to reside on the reservation.

When treaty to take effect.

ARTICLE 12. The said tribe agrees to free all slaves now held by its people, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

ARTICLE 13. The said tribe finally agrees not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in its reservation without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 14. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Isaac L. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned, chiefs, headmen and delegates of the tribe aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

Isaac L. Stevens, governor and superintendent. [L. s.]

Tse-kauwtl, head chief of the Makah tribe, his x mark. [L. s.]	Baht-so-diti, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Kah-chote, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Wack-shie, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Tah-a-howtl, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Hah-yo-hwa, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Kah-bach-ant, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Daht-leak, or Mines, Oweet village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Kets-kus-sum, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Pah-hat, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Hawwe, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Pal-yeh, Oweet village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Keh-chook, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Tah-wah-sup, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
It-an-da-ha, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Al-is-kah, Oweet village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Klah-pe-an-hie, or Andrew Jackson, subchief of the Makahs, his x mark. [L. s.]	Kwe-tow'tl, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Tal-ab-oca, or Peter, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Kaht-saht-wah, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Tahola, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Tchoo-qunt-lah, or Yes Sir, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Kieht-li-quast-eti, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Klatta-ow-sehp, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Too-whall-tan, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Kat-ki-chis-sum, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Tahts-kin, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Kah-kwt-lit-ha, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Nenchoop, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]	He-dah-titi, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Ah-de-ak-too-ah, Oweet village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Sah-dit-le-ued, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]
William, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Klah-ku-pihl, Tsoo-yess village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Wak-kap-tup, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Bulluk-whiti, Tsoo-yess village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Klaht-to-di-yuka, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Kwah-too-quah, Tsoo-yess village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Coblick, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Yoooh-boott, Tsoo-yess village, his x mark. [L. s.]
Bich-took, Waatch village, his x mark. [L. s.]	Swall, or Jeff Davis, Neah village, his x mark. [L. s.]



# TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, 1855.

Executed in the presence of us. The words "five hundred" being first interlined in the 5th article, and erasures made in the 8th and 9th articles.

M. T. Simmons, Indian agent.  
George Gibbs, secretary.  
B. F. Shaw, interpreter.  
C. M. Hitchcock, M. D.  
E. S. Fowler.  
Orrington Cushman.  
Robt Davis.

# TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA. 1855.

*Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates, representing the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, viz: Pug-o-na-ks-shack, or Hole-in-the-day; Quo-we-sans-ish, or Bad Boy; Wand-o-kaw, or Little Hill; I-awc-shore-we-ke-shig, or Crossing Sky; Petud-dunce, or Rat's Liver; Mun-o-min-e-kay-shein, or Rice-Maker; Mah-yah-ga-way-we-durg, or the Chorister; Kay-gwa-dawsh, or the Attempter; Cau-caug-e-we-goon, or Crow Feather; and Shore-dawsh-king, or He that passes under Everything, and the following-named chiefs and delegates representing the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, viz: Aish-ko-bug-e-kashe, or Flat Mouth; Be-sheck-kee, or Buffalo; Nay-bun-a-caush, or Young Man's Son; Maug-e-gaw-bow, or Stepping Ahead; Mi-gi-ni, or Eagle, and Kwa-be-mub-dae, or North Star, they being thereto duly authorized by the said bands of Indians respectively.*

Feb. 22, 1855.

10 Stat. 1155.  
Ratified Mar. 8, 1855.  
Proclaimed Apr. 7, 1855.

ARTICLE 1. The Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in, and to, the lands now owned and claimed by them, in the Territory of Minnesota, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the east branch of Snake River crosses the southern boundary-line of the Chippewa country, east of the Mississippi River, as established by the treaty of July twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, running thence, up the said branch, to its source; thence, nearly north in a straight line, to the mouth of East Savannah River; thence, up the St. Louis River, to the mouth of East Swan River; thence, up said river, to its source; thence, in a straight line, to the most westwardly bend of Vermillion River; thence, northwestwardly, in a straight line, to the first and most considerable bend in the Big Fork River; thence, down said river, to its mouth; thence, down Rainy Lake River, to the mouth of Black River; thence, up that river, to its source; thence, in a straight line, to the northern extremity of Turtle Lake; thence, in a straight line, to the mouth of Wild Rice River; thence, up Red River of the North, to the mouth of Buffalo River; thence, in a straight line, to the southwestern extremity of Otter-Tail Lake; thence, through said lake, to the source of Leaf River; thence down said river, to its junction with Crow Wing River; thence down Crow Wing River, to its junction with the Mississippi River; thence to the commencement on said river of the southern boundary-line of the Chippewa country, as established by the treaty of July twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and thence, along said line, to the place of beginning. And the said Indians do further fully and entirely relinquish and convey to the United States, any and all right, title, and

Cession to the United States.